

the lesser of the total amount of customs duties paid on the product to either Canada or the United States.

*Example 2.* Same facts as above example, but Company B paid the equivalent of US\$5.00 to Revenue Canada. Company A is entitled to obtain \$4.95 in drawback (a refund of 99 percent of \$5.00 paid to the United States). Since the same amount of duty was assessed by each country, drawback is allowable because the drawback paid does not exceed the lesser amount paid.

(e) *Meats cured with imported salt.* Meats, whether packed or smoked, which have been cured with imported salt may be eligible for drawback in aggregate amounts of not less than \$100 in duties paid on the imported salt upon exportation of the meats to Canada or Mexico (see 19 U.S.C. 1313(f)).

*Example.* Company Z produced Virginia smoked ham on its Smithfield, Virginia farm, using 4,000 pounds of imported salt in curing the meat. The salt was imported from an HTSUS Column 2 country, with a duty of \$200. Upon exportation of the hams to Mexico, Company Z pays the equivalent of US\$250.00 in duties to Mexico. Company Z is entitled to drawback of the full 100 percent of the \$200.00 in duties it paid on the importation of the salt into the United States because that \$200.00 is a lesser amount than the total amount of customs duties paid to Mexico on the exported meat.

(f) *Jet aircraft engines.* A foreign-built jet aircraft engine that has been overhauled, repaired, rebuilt, or reconditioned in the United States with the use of imported merchandise, including parts, may be eligible for drawback of duties paid on the imported merchandise in aggregate amounts of not less than \$100 upon exportation of the engine to Canada or Mexico (19 U.S.C. 1313(h)).

*Example.* A Swedish-made jet aircraft engine is repaired in the United States using imported parts from Korea on which \$160.00 in duties have been paid by Company W. The engine is subsequently exported to Canada by Company W and Company W pays the equivalent of US\$260.00 in duties to Canada. Upon showing the country in which the engine was manufactured and a description of the processing performed thereon in the United States on Customs Form 7551, appropriately modified, Company W is entitled to the full refund of the duties paid to the United States since that \$160.00 was a lesser amount than the duties paid on the engine to Canada.

(g) *Unused goods under 19 U.S.C. 1313(j)(1) that have changed in condition.* An imported good that is unused in the United States under 19 U.S.C. 1313(j)(1) and that is shipped to Canada or Mexico not in the same condition within the meaning of § 181.45(b)(1) may be eligible for drawback under this section, except when the shipment to Canada or Mexico does not constitute an exportation under 19 U.S.C. 1313(j)(4).

*Example.* Upon importation of Product X from Spain to the United States, the U.S. importer pays \$10.00 in duties. While in the original package in the importer's warehouse, Product X becomes damaged. A Canadian purchaser buys Product X and imports it into Canada and pays the equivalent of US\$5.00 in duties assessed by Revenue Canada. The Canadian purchaser who exported Product X from the United States to Canada and who otherwise qualifies for drawback is entitled to drawback under 19 U.S.C. 1313(j)(1) in the amount of \$4.95 (99 percent of the US\$5.00 equivalent in duties paid to Canada). Eligibility for full drawback of the \$10.00 in U.S. duties under § 181.45(b) would be precluded because Product X, although unused, was not exported to Canada in the same condition as when imported into the United States within the meaning of § 181.45(b)(1).

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#### § 181.45 Goods eligible for full drawback.

(a) *Goods originating in Canada or Mexico.* A Canadian or Mexican originating good that is dutiable and is imported into the United States is eligible for drawback without regard to the limitation on drawback set forth in § 181.44 of this part if that originating good is:

- (1) Subsequently exported to Canada or Mexico;
- (2) Used as a material in the production of another good that is subsequently exported to Canada or Mexico; or
- (3) Substituted by a good of the same kind and quality and used as a material in the production of another good that is subsequently exported to Canada or Mexico.

*Example.* Company A imports a dutiable (3 percent rate) Canadian originating good. During Company A's manufacturing process, Company A substitutes a German good of the

same kind and quality (on which duty was paid at a 2.5 percent rate) in the production of another good that is subsequently exported to Canada. Company A may designate the dutiable Canadian entry and claim full drawback (99 percent) on the 3 percent duty paid under 19 U.S.C. 1313(b). (Note: NAFTA originating goods will continue to receive full drawback as they cross NAFTA borders for successive stages of production until NAFTA tariffs are fully phased out.)

(b) *Claims under 19 U.S.C. 1313(j)(1) for goods in same condition.* A good imported into the United States and subsequently exported to Canada or Mexico in the same condition is eligible for drawback under 19 U.S.C. 1313(j)(1) without regard to the limitation on drawback set forth in §181.44 of this part.

*Example.* X imports a desk into the United States from England and pays \$25.00 in duty. X immediately exports the desk to Z in Mexico and Z pays the equivalent of US\$10.00 in Mexican duties. X can obtain a refund of 99 percent of the \$25.00 paid upon importation of the desk into the United States.

(1) *Same condition defined.* For purposes of this subpart, a reference to a good in the “same condition” includes a good that has been subjected to any of the following operations provided that no such operation materially alters the characteristics of the good:

- (i) Mere dilution with water or another substance;
- (ii) Cleaning, including removal of rust, grease, paint or other coatings;
- (iii) Application of preservative, including lubricants, protective encapsulation, or preservation paint;
- (iv) Trimming, filing, slitting or cutting;
- (v) Putting up in measured doses, or packing, repacking, packaging or re-packaging; or
- (vi) Testing, marking, labelling, sorting or grading.

(2) *Commingling of fungible goods—(i) General—(A) Inventory of other than all non-originating goods.* Commingling of fungible originating and non-originating goods in inventory is permissible provided that the origin of the goods and the identification of entries for designation for same condition drawback are on the basis of an approved inventory method set forth in the appendix to this part.

(B) *Inventory of the non-originating goods.* If all goods in a particular inventory are non-originating goods, identification of entries for designation for same condition drawback shall be on the basis of one of the accounting methods in §191.14 of this chapter, as provided therein.

(ii) *Exception.* Agricultural goods imported from Mexico may not be commingled with fungible agricultural goods in the United States for purposes of same condition drawback under this subpart.

(c) *Goods not conforming to sample or specifications or shipped without consent of consignee under 19 U.S.C. 1313(c).* An imported good exported to Canada or Mexico by reason of failure of the good to conform to sample or specification or by reason of shipment of the good without the consent of the consignee is eligible for drawback under 19 U.S.C. 1313(c) without regard to the limitation on drawback set forth in §181.44 of this part. Such a good must be returned to Customs custody for exportation under Customs supervision within three years after the release from Customs custody.

*Example.* X orders, after seeing a sample in the ABC Company’s catalog, a certain quantity of 2-by-4 lumber from ABC Company located in Honduras. ABC Company, having run out of the specific lumber, ships instead a different kind of lumber. X rejects the lumber because it did not conform to the sample and is asked to send it to a customer of ABC in Canada. X exports it within 90 days of its release from Customs custody. X may recover 99 percent of the \$500 duties it paid to U.S. Customs upon the exportation of the lumber, or \$495.00.

(d) *Certain goods exported to Canada.* Goods identified in Annex 303.6 of the NAFTA and in sections 203(a) (7) and (8) of the North American Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act, if exported to Canada, are eligible for drawback without regard to the limitation on drawback set forth in §181.44 of this part.

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